THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, - - - $4.00
For one month, - - - - - - - 1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - 2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

Female Fashions.

The fashionable extravagance of the women in France recently was the subject of debate in secret session of the French Senate, and a speech delivered in that body by M. Dupin has just been published by him in the form of a cheap pamphlet, with the title, "Upon the Unbridled Luxury of Women." It is, in fact, in the extravagance of female dress that the corrupt luxury we speak of has been always most conspicuously displayed, and the prevailing vice in this respect, has, therefore, been selected by M Dupin as the evil of all others against which moral reformers may most appropriately direct their denunciations. It is, perhaps, with a peculiar fitness that such remonstrances are first expressed with this authority in Paris, for it is probable to the attractive allurements of Parisian taste that these extravagances owe both their origin and their permanence. But to whatever influence their source may be traced, they are to be found as fully developed in this country as in any other, and M. Dupin's strictures may be perused with as much advantage in London as in Paris.

They are expressed none too soon. The passion and folly of dress have never reached a greater pitch of extravagance than in the season now coming to a close, and it is hard to believe they can surpass their present excess. At the present moment, indeed, the fashion seems itself to have discovered that it can go no further in the development of the skirt, and its perversions have commenced upon the body of the dress. Whether it be, indeed, that the weight of the skirt is now so excessive as to drag down the body, or that even milliners are obliged to put some limit to the amount of material required, and thus as the dress is developed out of all proportion at the bottom, it has become absolutely necessary to curtail it at the top—to whichever of these alternatives the result is to be ascribed, it is certain that dresses are now becoming as scanty above as they are profuse below. There was a humorous picture a short time ago in The Charivari, describing a Parisian girl of the usual class examining a bonnet just brought to her, which was represented as all ribands and no bonnet, and the girl rejected it as having "too much bonnet and too little ribands." An English caricaturist might now-a-days, with humor equally just, draw a picture of an English lady rejecting a dress because it was too much body and too little skirt.

No severer censure could have been expressed upon this prevailing folly, than is implied in the fact, that it was introduced in connection with the subject which the French Senate were considering. M. Forcade, in The Revue des Reux Mondes, admits the justice of this connection, and does not shrink from speaking of the evil which characterizes French society as nothing less than "moral dissoluteness and depravity."—He ascribes this dissolution of morals to the absence of political liberty, and sees no permanent remedy but in the recovery of those invigorating energies which a manly freedom develops. However, just such a view of the matter may appear in the case of France, it is, happily, not appliable to this country; and although we cannot, any more than M. Dupin and M. Forcade, acquit this style of dress in its origin of the vicious influence to which they have referred it, its extension and its prevalence are no doubt, due to a more common and less reprehension, although a kindred failing. Its universal adoption is due, we mean, to that inextinguishable passion of rivalry which besets the sex.

When a particular fashion has been once adopted by the higher classes, it is rapidly imitated by the middle classes, and the lower soon catch the infection. When, indeed, from whatever motive the fashion is once adopted, it inevitably developes some of the associations of its origin, and thus what was at first the mere exercise of a pardonable vanity can not be prevented from fostering the evil which even the French Senate and French critics have been induced to consider. But in this country, at all events, the principal causes of its extension lie in the more harmless motive we speak of, and it is for this reason that we do not despair of the fashion being altered. If the principal stronghold of the evil lay in a general corruption of morals, we should have little hope of its removal. Sumptuary laws which are, at all events, out of date, are proverbially useless in such a state of things. "*Quid leges sine moribus proficiunt,*" as M. Dupin has reminded us, and all protests in such a case would be as vain as laws. But it is, no doubt, to the mere rivalry of fashion that the chief part of the evil is ultimately to be traced; and this being the case, there exists a ready and an obvious remedy.

It rests with those who are the leaders of society to abstain from setting so pernicious an example. It cannot be denied that if some half dozen or dozen ladies would make a resolute stand against the excess of dress, and would uniformly adopt a more simple and, at the same time, more becoming costume, the present extravagance would die a natural death. Upon them, therefore, rests the responsibility for the present state of things, and to them we appeal. For every reason—because the existing fashion is grossly inconvenient and in glaring bad taste; because it involves all classes in a ratnous and demoralizing race of extravagance; because, instead of being ladylike, it resembles that which every lady most indignantly avoids; because, lastly, it spreads temptation for a class of their own sex to whom the example of their betters should furnish a protection—for all these reasons we appeal to the acknowledged leaders of English society to discourage this too long tolerated folly.—*London Times.*

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865. NO. 16

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.
Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.
T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.
REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.
No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:
COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALOE TONGUES
&c., &c., &c.
will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE,
&c., &c.

☞ He invites an inspection of his stock.
au 14-tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS
AND
MOST COMFORTABLE
ROUTE
FROM CHARLOTTE
TO THE
NORTHERN CITIES,
VIA
North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad
AND THEIR
VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m, arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

R. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

STROTHER & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
(Over Mr. Henshaw's Store,)
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c., &c.	&c., &c., &c.

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly.
au 8-tf

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!
FROM
GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY
HENSHAW & THORBURN,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

THE UNION STORE!
(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND,)
THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN,
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF
FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.
Also,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
And oblige your obedient servant,
PH. THEIM.
Aug. 23 3m.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S
AT
J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND,

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Chemisetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe.
New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.
Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,
BY
STROTHER & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
(The only Steam Power Press in the City.)

SOUTHERN BOOKS.
STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
PUBLISHERS, AND
Dealers in Books, Stationery &c.,
GREENSBORO', N. C.,

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Book, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above. au 10 1m

A Valuable Work!
NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
BY PROFESSOR EMMONS.

Two Vols. Cloth. With over 400 Maps and Illustrations.

PRICE - - - - $2.00.

THIS great work is now, for the first time, offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really

A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE

to all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,

COAL, COPPER, LEAD, IRON AND GOLD MINES, Quarries, Lumber Lands, etc., etc.

☞ Liberal deductions made to the trade.
Address W. B. SMITH & CO.,
Field & Fireside Publishing House,
No. 58 Fayetteville Street,
Aug 14 3t Raleigh, N. C.

*** Every paper in North Carolina will please insert three times, and send bills to W. B. S. & Co.

THE DAILY EXPRESS,
Petersburg, Va.,

HAS entered upon its Fifteenth year, in an enlarged form, with new type, under auspices highly flattering. It has a large and daily increasing circulation, and offers to merchants and others desiring to communicate with the Southern public, advantages surpassed by none.

ADVERTISING RATES.
ONE SQUARE.

Two weeks,	$ 5 00
One month,	8 00
Two months,	10 00
Three months,	15 00
Six months,	24 00
One year,	40 00

TWO SQUARES.

Two weeks,	$10 00
One month,	12 00
Two months,	15 00
Three months,	18 00
Six months,	30 00
One year,	60 00

Persons desiring a greater quantity of space than is above designated, will be accommodated on liberal terms.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single copy, [mailed,]		5 Cts.
One month,	do	85 "
Three months,	do	$2 00
Six months,	do	3 50
One year,	do	6 00

Address, A. F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Aug 18-tf Petersburg, Va.

The New York News.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS
A GREAT
FAMILY NEWSPAPER!
BENJAMIN WOOD, - - - - - - - PROPRIETOR.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and news from all parts of the world.

It contains more reading matter than any other weekly paper.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS INTRODUCED.

IMMENSE CIRCULATION DETERMINED ON.

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Paper Published in New York.

Single copies,	5 cents.
One copy, one year,	$2 00
Three copies, one year,	5 00
Five copies, one year,	8 75
Ten copies, one year,	17 00
(And an extra copy to any club of ten.)	
Twenty copies, one year,	$30 00
The Weekly News is sent to Clergymen at	1 50

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

To Mail Subscribers,	$10 per annum.
Six Months,	Five Dollars.

☞ Payments invariably in advance.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS BAILERS.
Specimen copies of Daily and Weekly News sent free. Address BENJ. WOOD
Daily News Building, No. 19, City Hall Square,
au 8 tf New York City.

JOB WORK
Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
3 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.
The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON DISPATCH

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a
FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,
The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$10,00
Six months,	6,00
Three months,	4,00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re established to justify it.
☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.
BERNARD & BARRY,
W. H. BERNARD, Editors and Proprietors.
JOHN D. BARRY. au 9-1m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MERCHANT'S, MECHANIC'S AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

IT is proposed, in connection with a general printing business, to publish a
Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly
journal in the city of Raleigh, bearing the above title. As its name imports, it will primarily be devoted to the interests of those classes of the community embraced in the designation, and will strive to elevate and advance them in accordance with the progressive ideas of the era. At the same time it will not be unmindful or unappreciative of the wants of the general public. While it will not enter the arena of political gladiatorship it will be made the vehicle of independent discussion of State or National exigencies, as they may arise, always consistent with an unswerving loyalty to the common Government.

It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic, "to show the very form and body of the times." And it will have a sub Editor or correspondent in every County in the State, thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.

Every effort will be made to render the "Journal" an acquisition, especially to the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure it be extended.

The size of the "Journal" will be double medium, and it will contain EIGHT neatly printed pages. It will be gotten up in the best style of typography and printed on new material.

TERMS:

Daily, for one year,	$8 00
Daily, six months,	5 00
Daily, one month,	1 00
Semi Weekly, one year,	5 00
Semi Weekly, six months,	3 00
Weekly, one year,	3 00
Weekly, six months,	2 00

Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhold the price or subscription until the receipt of the first number.
If sufficient encouragement is realized, the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866.
Address, L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Aug. 19 tf Raleigh, N. C.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED
THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,
THE SOUTHERN FIELD AD FIRESIDE,
take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to
POLITE LITERATURE.
It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.
It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.
TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,
Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.
TERMS—Subscription one year $3.
Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.
☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

A NEW PAPER.
THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.
This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.
Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people unwarped by partisan feeling or personal animosity.
Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.
TERMS, Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.
☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.
J. D. HUFHAM,
may 20 tf N. B. C. BR.
The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi-weekly for the present.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month - - - - -	1,00
" two months - - - - -	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.—Those who find it inconvenient to send the *Cash* for the *Sentinel*, can oblige us and themselves, perhaps, by sending us Bacon, Flour, Butter, Fowls, Eggs &c.—Perhaps clubs in neighborhoods could unite and send us provisions. They will be allowed the market price here.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON FULLY recognizes the fact, that the war made by the Southern States against the National authority, did not destroy the vitality and being of those States—that how much soever they desired dissolution, and however ardently and wickedly they sought it by their violent proceedings, that nevertheless, their acts being unauthorized by the laws or the Constitution, they were never out of the Union, and since they could not effect a severance by the sword, they are still sisters of the conforming and peaceable States, but prodigal and erring members of the great family of States, who must be brought back by the discipline of the head and father of the family, the President of the United States. Those inherent rights which are essential to and which constituted them States, they still hold, but those which adhered to them by virtue of their union with the Federal States, were put in jeopardy by their conduct, and can only be restored to them, by their future good conduct. In order to their safe return and welcome to the bosom of the family, he, the father, demands that they shall give full proof of their penitence and of their future fidelity, *first*, by abolishing by their own act, involuntary slavery or servitude, and secondly, that only those shall take part in the work of reconstruction, whom he acknowledges to be sound and loyal men.

Here in a nutshell, reader, is what we understand to be President Johnson's programme. So far as we have been able to judge of public sentiment at the North, the President's policy will be sustained by the people. There is danger, however, that the Chase and Sumner faction have such influence over the present Congress, as to present a very stout opposition to the recognition of the Southern States next winter. How shall this be prevented by the Southern States? We take it for granted that every Southern State and every Southern citizen desires an early recognition. If there are those who do not, they are purblind. They doubtless prefer recognition under President Johnson's programme to that of the Chase and Sumner faction. What course, then, shall we pursue to effect it? Let the Southern press and Southern people counsel quiet submission and a ready acquiescence in all that is done by the proper authority. If evils are inflicted, and they cannot be corrected by a recourse to prudent measures, bear them for the present, for the sake of obtaining a greater good in future. Above all, let all hasty, imprudent words and acts be avoided. Give a hearty support to the President and his subordinates in carrying out those plans and measures which he endorses. Give no room for your enemies to charge you with infidelity to the Union, with disaffection to the government, or with hypocritical demeanor or concealment of your real designs, to break out afresh after the danger is passed. Let us act in good faith to the government and its authority, if we expect to receive from it favor and forbearance for the past.

TASTE IS A QUEER THING. Every body says, "there is no accounting for tastes." They are good, bad or indifferent, but who can tell why? The latest and newest taste which strikes a printer especially, is the insertion of Howes & Macy's, Banker's notice, between two black dead lines, in the New York papers. Of course the first impression on seeing it, is, "some body's dead." But there is a cuteness about this, as well as taste. Howes & Macy know that every body reads the deaths and marriages in a newspaper. They want their brokerage notice read, and hence they induce the printer, much to the defacing of his paper, to put the death marks around it. It is a regular Yankee trick.

GOOD INVESTMENT.—Our neighbor of the *Standard*, thus commends to its readers the card of lawyers from the Northwest who do business at Washington city. "A good investment." How? Investments are not always certainly good when put into the shape of *fees*. People must be careful about the case, and know they are right before they go ahead.

ROUTE DIRECT.—The route through from Raleigh to New York is now direct, and may be accomplished with the dispatch of former days. The Raleigh and Gaston train leaves here at 5 o'clock in the morning, and meets the Petersburg train at 12 o'clock at Gaston.

"HE THAT SWEARETH TO HIS OWN HURT and changeth not," was one of the Psalmist's requisites of a sound, true man. The Psalmist must have been an Old Whig—a conservative of the true type. And such is our standard of a true man, a man who can be relied upon—the man needed for the times. We have an utter abomination of what the world calls a policy man—a face for every one and an opinion to suit the ever changing sentiments of the popular voice.

We have great charity for those who differ with us,—great respect for men who are as true as the needle to the pole to their cherished sentiments, no matter what those sentiments are, but a shifty, twisty changeling, who stands ready to "hold with the hare and run with the hounds," we can dispense with, without a sigh.

Hence it is we have commiseration, charity, confidence in those original secessionists, who were honest in their convictions, and who tested their honesty to the last, by employing their utmost exertions in support of their principles—who held up their flags when the waters were gathering over them and went down, when a struggle could no longer be made, with their flags still flying. They were mistaken—misled—committed the most egregious blunder ever known in history—but it was a blunder of the head, which may and ought to be forgiven. They have however, shown themselves unsafe pilots in a stormy sea, and hence must be content for a while to go before the mast. "They swore to their own hurt but changed not."

Hence we have great confidence in those few who clung to the old Union—who adhered to it steadily, even amidst the storm, while the rough billows dashed against the Old Ship, but who avoided all unnecessary collision with the new ship Confederate. They felt they were right, but lest they might be wrong, they kept on the even tenor of their way, allowing others to think and act as their judgment prompted. They can be trusted still.

So with those, who as long as there was hope, battled for the Old Union, but when forced to the dreaded alternative, joined hands with the South. They knew the hazard—had predicted the consequences, yet the balance leaned to the weaker side, but to the side of interest and kindred feeling, and they cut the knot. Hopeful at times, yet faithless, they held on to the part they had chosen with a death-grasp resolved to go down with their faces to the foe. Such were true—true to their trust and such can always be trusted.

Whatever may be said now of loyal men, truth is not hazarded when we say, that all these classes, may be trusted on board the Old Ship. All further danger of mutiny we believe, is forever over. Whatever part is assigned them, they will perform it well. What they promise, they will perform, for, these are the men who "swear to their own hurt, and change not."

We desire to harmonize, to unite the Union party upon three loyal, able and acceptable men. We appeal to *all* Union men to work for the same object. Hold your district meetings, choose your delegates and nominate your ticket. Keep the ball rolling!—*Standard.*

Our friend, like old Ephraim, "is joined to his idols." The *Standard* must have a County Convention. What for? "To unite the Union party upon three loyal, able and acceptable men."—Well, we thought the Union men were united.—So far as we know we have none others but Union men in the County. If there are any Disunion men we have yet to hear of the first one.—If then there are none but Union men, and none but loyal Union men will be candidates, are not the people just as competent to decide who are "able and acceptable men," as well without a Convention as with one? Must they wait until the leaders and wire-workers, put forth whom they conceive to be "loyal, able and acceptable men," because forsooth they want to unite the party? But suppose the loyal Union men differ with the Convention, does the *Standard* hold that they are nevertheless bound to vote for those who are the candidates of the Convention?—What is this but the old Democratic *regime* revived? Are we again to be put into party traces, to be *dragged* again as the people have been, into new difficulties? Now we pledge ourselves to vote for the Convention candidates if they are *loyal, able* and acceptable men to us, but not otherwise. We will vote for none but truly loyal, able and acceptable Union men.

THE FABLES OF ÆSOP, like the Proverbs of Solomon, contain each within itself, lessons of profound moral significance. There is one of them so apropos to the efforts that are being made by the radicals of the country, to invest the negro with the right of suffrage, and so illustrative of the injury which those efforts must necessarily do that class, in a variety of ways which it is needless to specify, that we cannot refrain from its reproduction. Verily Æsop seems to have been gifted with a species of prescience.

FABLE.

"A certain man, having bought a Blackamoor, was so simple as to think that the color of his skin was only dirt and filth, which he had contracted for want of due care under his former master. This fault, he imagined, might easily be removed. So he ordered the poor black to be put into a tub, and was at considerable charge in providing ashes, soap and scrubbing brushes for the operation. To work they went, rubbing and scouring his skin all over, but to no manner of purpose, for when they had repeated their washings several times, and were grown quite weary, all that they got by it was that the wretched Blackamoor caught cold and died!"

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says the popular subscription of ten centimes for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln was still progressing. There were 25,000 subscribers, and a committee appointed to raise the number to 100,000."

From the Columbia Phoenix.

Under which King, Bezonia?

We give a series of test questions, which we find submitted to candidates in the Alabama newspapers. These questions may or may not be of importance to the people. But the question first, is, whether there is a people or not. We are told that the elections are pronounced void in Virginia by the military authorities, because men who were old secessionists have been elected. How have they been elected? Were they not pardoned—did not they become loyal citizens by the oath—have they not been granted terms of citizenship, and what does citizenship imply? Is not amnesty a wiping out of old scores? If denied the rights of citizenship, after taking the oath, of what import is the oath, and what does citizenship mean, and what does it confer of privilege? And if the military may supercede the ballot box what is suffrage? And if the resumption of civil authority is still subordinate to the *ipsi dixit* of martial law, of what use is a Provisional Governor? And if the President of the United States confers a power which the military authorities will not respect where are the people to look for authority? We ask these questions in a perfect state of bewilderment. Let us know who to obey. Let us know where the authority lies. We are prepared to be submissive; but really, in this conflict of authority, one knows not where to turn. We do not complain. We only ask to know. Obeying one authority we may offend another. Where is the authority? What is law? "We have the freedom of the ballot box." the Governor tells us. "Go and vote," says Democracy.

Well, we go and vote. We vote for Dick Smith. Dick Smith is the famous fellow that swallowed the broad axe. Is Dick Smith ineligible to office? Not a bit of it. He was a secessionist, was Dick, Poor Dick! He voted, once upon a time, for Jeff Davis, for Mr Foote. Well, he repented of his sin. "If you repent," says the proclamation, "you are saved." You have put yourself right in court. You can come to the communion table as before. And so Dick votes or is voted for, "but," says Capt. Martinet, "you were a pestilent secessionist some time ago, and you shot at me with a Minnie bullet at Gettysburg, or you voted for Dick Smith who did the shooting. Your vote is null and void. The election is null and void. Your repentance is not worth a dash! Your oath is a farce. You must do this election business over again, and see that you vote according to your consciences—for the person whom we please. Let us have all this matter adjusted one way or another. Either Governor Perry has authority or not, from the President of the United States, for calling upon the people to give their untrammelled votes, according to the ideas of Republicanism, or he has not. Gov Perry must see to it and save us harmless. He must duly ascertain for us what our privileges are and whether we are to have the ballot or not. If not, we do not complain. We are still submissive. We really care not a straw for the privilege, or about the denial of it. We only desire to know what is expected at our hands and what is allowed us. We simply wish to escape error, and we demand of Gov. Perry to ascertain his *status* and ours in season, that we may waste no unnecessary time or temper on the subject.

The above rhapsody is from the pen of a South Carolina editor. It is characteristic of the fidgety, heated, ardent temperament of our neighbors. It is time they had cooled down. And yet, the train of thought indulged in, bears a striking resemblance to the ten thousand thoughts which are constantly struggling through the brains of thousands of Southerners. "If peace has come, why yet these ensigns of war?" "If we have peace why not reconstruction?" "If we have civil government why not civil law." "If we have a Governor, and Judges and Courts why should military law be still uppermost?"

Now it is just such thoughts and words and acts as the above questions indicate, which creates and keeps up the impression in the minds of the military authorities, and gives occasion to the letter-writers for the Northern press, for the repeated assumption that the Southerners are still unsubdued and that they only desire the removal of the military in order to do as they please."

The charge is an unauthorized one. The above and other similar inquiries only go to show how really tired our people are of war and military power and rule, and how anxious they are for the return of peace and civil order. That is all that is meant. Moreover it exhibits too, the fact, that our people do not take time to consider maturely our real condition.

The appointment of a Provisional Governor, of Courts, Magistrates and Judges, is simply to *prepare* us for reconstruction and recognition.—Hence they are all *Provisional*—all authorized not by law, by the civil power of the President, but by the *military authority* placed in his hands by the Constitution. Until the States are fully reconstructed and recognized by the Congress, so long military authority and rule will predominate over the civil in the Southern States. And it is high time that all the Southern people had fully learned this, fully appreciated the real condition of things, and were acting accordingly.

Augusta Georgia.

Augusta has presented a very lively business appearance for the past two weeks, but more so the present week than we recollect of for years. Cotton has come in freely by wagon and rail, and found good demand. It is being repacked and shipped as fast as transportation can be procured. The great sale of government stock and wagons attracted a very large number of farmers and freedmen. The hotels have been crowded and the streets thronged from early morn till dewy eve. In addition to the two steamers Union and R. H. May, built here, and lying at the wharf Sunday, the Amazon and Helen arrived that day from Savannah, with heavy cargoes of freight.

Our old merchants, the solid men of Augusta, are rousing up, and getting ready to vie in the race for prosperity, with those who came in the wake of events, to turn a thirty penny on the wing, or who have come to make Augusta their home, and identify their interests with hers.—*Constitutionists.*

"Wife," said a married man, looking for the boot jack, after she was in bed, "I have a place for all things and you ought to know it by this time." "Yes," replied she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours, but I don't."

Contemplated Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1865.

I believe I am warranted in saying that in a few days more the public anxiety in relation to the Mexican question will be set at rest by a semi-official announcement of the fact that the Mexican imbroglio has been settled in a manner consistent with the honor of the American people, and in accordance with the principles of the Monroe Doctrine. The reported settlement is said to be the result of Mr. Seward's diplomatic labors for some months past. It is said that immediately after the surrender of the rebel army under General Lee, Mr. Seward caused the Emperor of France to be informed, through the proper channel, that the Government of the United States was then, or soon would be, in a position to maintain the principles of the Monroe Doctrine; that, owing to the difficulty which had been experienced in suppressing the rebellion, and the length of time which the work occupied, the United States had been compelled to stand and look on, and tacitly consent to some things which, were entirely opposed to the spirit of our institutions; that among them was the establishment of a foreign monarchy in Mexico on the ruins of the Mexican Republic; that the United States Government is now able to devote the proper degree of attention to its foreign relations; that the Monroe Doctrine constitutes one of the most cherished principles of our Government, and that the President is determined to enforce it; that in a few weeks we would have a veteran army of half a million of men, who could be thrown into Mexico in a few days; and that, if it became necessary, this great force would be employed in the expulsion of Maximilian and the French troops from Mexico, and in the restoration of the Republic there.

These, of course, were not the words, but it is said that this was the tenor and effect of the dispatch, and that it has had the intended effect; and that the government has recently received from France the assurance that the French troops shall all be withdrawn from Mexico, and that Maximilian himself will soon abdicate his throne and return to Austria. It is only since the receipt of this most gratifying intelligence from France that orders have been given for the gradual disbandment of the United States troops in Texas. They were sent there because it was not yet known what the decision of Napoleon would be; and there was a prospect at one time that their services would be actually needed for the expulsion of Maximilian by force. Now, however, it is known that the Monroe Doctrine will be respected by Napoleon, and therefore, the necessity which existed for their being sent to the Rio Grande had passed away. The Monroe Doctrine, therefore, will be established on a firmer basis than ever before; and the friends of Mr. Seward declare that this is entirely the work of the Secretary of State. The abdication of Maximilian, and the re-establishment of the republican form of government in Mexico, must not be looked for immediately. But that these events will take place within a reasonable time, it is said, there is no doubt whatever. I intimated, some time ago, that if Maximilian did finally abdicate, the Secretary of State would claim the credit for having brought about that result; and if what is stated above is founded on facts, it will be evident that the Secretary can make out a pretty fair case.

We take the above from the correspondence of the New York *News*. We do not know what reliance can be placed in it, but if it be true, we are likely to have fair weather with the world and a long season of peace; a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE VALUE OF TURF.—Very few farmers are aware of the quantity of actual decomposable vegetable matter contained in a square yard of "turf" taken from the surface of a well sward land. Accurate experiments have shown that not less than thirty tons exist in an acre, most of which are roots and fibres, a small portion only of the mass is above the surface. It will hence be seen that by inverting the sward of upland and meadows, and allowing the sward to decompose undisturbed, a most important addition to the *humus* of the soil will be secured, and at small expense; This, even were there no dressing used, would of itself be an invaluable acquisition to the fertility of any soil, and as it is replete with juices and other principles that not only favor, but insure a speedy decomposition, the advantages resulting to a farmer from frequent inverting his sward lands—where circumstances require it—are far greater than we should be induced to suppose.

In Henderson county, Tennessee, on the 8th ult., a barbacue was had to reconcile the Union and Secesh elements of its population. During the dancing a young secesh lady refused to dance with a Union man named White, and made some improper remarks. The result was a general fight took place. Wiston and Wayland were killed and several wounded of the lady's friends; White was wounded, Markham killed and several wounded of the Union party. Altogether, three were killed and seven wounded, growing out of a young lady's imprudent speech.

BOB RIDGWAY.—There is nothing cringing or abject about the editor of the Richmond *Whig*.—He is an old Virginian, and a proud and independent one. We have seen his chivalry tried where knives flashed and pistols opened their black mouths. He would fight a whole gang of banditti if necessary.

So writes Prentice, of our friend of many years, Robt. Ridgway, Esq., as "mild mannered a gentleman as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship." We suspect that when Prentice was in Richmond last winter he and his *confrere* must have been "out on a lark."—*Petersburg Index.*

Postmaster General Dennison on Monday ordered the following:

Route No. 5302, Salisbury, N. C., to Morganton. Accept offer of Samuel McD. Tate, President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, to convey mails from Salisbury, by Rowan Mills, Enola, Statesville, Rock Cut, Catawba Station, Bunker Hill, Newton, Hickory Tavern, Drowning Creek, and Icard's Station, to Morganton, seventy eight miles, and back six times a week, daily if cars so run, at the rate of $30 per mile per annum.

Ex-Governor Todd, of Ohio, objects to having the freed negroes settle in that State. He also objects to negro suffrage, on the ground that it may induce many negroes to migrate thither from the South. He would prefer, above all, he says, that the black, "should seek a climate where slavery does not exist—a climate and a country more congenial to his tastes and more profitable to his labor than the Northern States and Northern climates can be."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, }
No. 14. }

[Extract.]

IV CAPTAIN John E. McIver, 28th Michigan Infantry, Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh is hereby appointed Commandant of the Post of Raleigh, and will perform the duties of Provost Marshal in addition to the duties of Post Commandant.

By command of Brig. Gen'l M. D. HARDIN.
HENRY A. HALE,
Aug. 25-1w. Capt. & A. A. G.

BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale.
BALL, BEALL & CO.,
106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them. SETH JONES.

Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1aw6w [tu]

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Celebrated Watering Place will be opened as an Institution of Learning on the first Wednesday in October next, with a full and competent Board of Instructors.

This new Institution furnishes advantages such as are to be found at no other school in the South. The buildings are all new, within a half mile of Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and sufficient to accommodate three hundred boarders, besides abundant room for school purposes.

The character of the mineral water found here is too well known to the whole country to need a remark. It has been pronounced by the best scholars and physicians to be equal in its analysis and effects to any in North Carolina or Virginia.

It will be our object to perpetuate here an Institution for the education of females that shall be an ornament to the South; and we have the most gratifying assurances to this effect from every part of the country.

TERMS moderate, (cheap as any school of similar grade payable one-half in advance, in U. S. currency, or provisions at market rates. Bank notes taken at their market value.

Each young lady will bring with her one pair sheets and towels with her name marked on them.

C. B. RIDDICK,
President.

(Formerly President of Wesleyan Female College, Murfreesboro', N. C.)
Aug. 25 2w

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,
Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.
BAKER COWPER & CO.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Merchants
And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.
Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

2 FINE Double Case Gold WATCHES,
1 doz. large size Silver Forks,
1 " small size " "
1 " large Silver Spoons,
1 " small " "
1 " heavy Silver Ladle,
2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls—all solid Silver.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 24-2t.

FOR SALE
GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops, Starch and Chocolate
Aug. 22. 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

FOR SALE.
SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosine Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.
SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.
THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.
A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a for physician. Also a complete travelling basket.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t

FOR SALE.
CRUS and Brown Sugar.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

LADY TEACHER WANTED!
A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to C. B RIDDICK.
Kittrell's Depot N. C.
Aug. 24-10t.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

INVIATION TO THE PRESIDENT.—We suggested on yesterday the propriety of inviting the President to visit Raleigh. We learn that the Mayor fully approves of it, and after consultation believing that all our people desire it, the Mayor and Commissioners will, at their next meeting, invite the President.

FEDERAL TAXES.—We learn that our people paid upwards of $25,000 of the Federal tax, during Judge Sears' stay here. The Judge has gone North for a short period and will return in October. The entire deportment of Judge Sears, both officially and in private, during his stay, has been such as to secure the respect and confidence of our people. We learn he expresses himself as much pleased with the promptness and entire deportment of our citizens. No one has complained or hesitated. Had the money been here, the Judge would have received every dollar of taxes due. A few were compelled to delay payment.

A COLORED CONVENTION.—A Card appears in the Newbern *Times* signed A. H. Galloway, which states that a call for a Convention of colored citizens of North Carolina, will be made, to be held in the city of Raleigh in the month of October next.

We learn that Messrs. R. P. Dick, D. F. Caldwell, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson and Jonathan Harris are candidates for the Convention from Gilford County.

DISTRICT COURT.—The last papers bring the intelligence that the President has appointed George W. Brooks Esq., of Pasquotank, U. S. District Judge, Daniel R. Goodloe Esq., of Washington City, U. S. Marshall and Davis H. Starbuck Esq., of Forsythe, U. S. District Attorney for this State.

The appointment of Judge Brooks will give universal satisfaction and so of Mr. Starbuck. They are among our most worthy citizens. Mr. Goodloe is a native of this State, but we think he has resided in Washington City for a number of years. We believe we knew him when a young man. He was then a clever fellow.

WELDON.—The destruction of the Weldon bridge was a calamity. We hope it will be speedily rebuilt. Weldon looks barren without regular Rail Road communication.

We are glad to learn that the health of Gov Holden has very materially improved during his brief stay at Kittrell's Springs. He was expected home last evening.

BOOTS & SHOES.—The attention of the reader is called to the notice of Messrs. Ball, Beall & Co., of Richmond, Va. They offer inducements to dealers in their line.

BONDS LOST.—The public attention is called to the notice of Seth Jones Esq. of Wake.

BRANCH BANK OF THE STATE.—We understand that the Branch Bank of the States at this place has been closed by order of the board of directors, and its effects moved to Charlotte.—*Sal. Banner.*

PROVOST MARSHALL.—It will be seen by the order of Gen. Hardin, that Capt. Adams, who leaves with his regiment, has been relieved, and that Captain McIver has been appointed Provost Marshall and Post Commandant.

FEMALE COLLEGE AT KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.—We commend to the notice of the public the announcement of Rev. C. B. Riddick, of the opening of the Female Collegiate Seminary at Kittrell's Springs. The location is decidedly number one, and the learning, ability and experience of Mr. Riddick, warrant the expectation that it will be one of the first institutions in the country.

We learn that in Nelson county the negroes are getting to be worse than guerillas. A party of them will arm themselves, go to a house and demand whatever they want. They tell people they are starving, &c., and if they don't give them "a good square meal," they will murder the whole family. A gentleman who returned to this city a few nights since, says it is of common occurrence to see and hear of these negroes going about the country stealing, &c. It is a nice state of affairs. This is one of the beauties of freedom, and only ripening for a winter harvest of damnable outrages committed by worthless negroes.—*Louisville Democrat.*

TOBACCO SALES.—The following prices were obtained at two of the city warehouses on Tuesday. The rain in the afternoon prevented our obtaining reports from the other two:

Centre Warehouse.—6 hhds. common, 3 40 to $9. 3,000 lbs. loose at low prices.

West Hill.—19 hhds. from 5 to $29. A large lot of loose, 7 to $22 25.—*Pet. Index.*

A REMARKABLE CASE.—A gentleman residing in the upper part of the State, who *was* the owner of four or five hundred slaves before the war, informs us that one hundred and fifty of his former servants have united in a letter to him asking to be allowed to return to their former homes and go *in statu quo ante bellum.*—*Pet. Index.*

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—A meeting was held in Norfolk on Mouday, the object of which was to take steps for the establishment of a direct line of steamers from Norfolk to Liverpool. It was stated by the chairman of the committee and by Mr. Fitzhugh Carter that all that was required was the co operation and interest of the merchants of Norfolk and her sister cities—*that the capital and material were ready.*—*Petersburg Index.*

The citizens of St. Louis have collected thirty thousand dollars, put it in bank to the credit of Gen. Sherman, and informed the General to use it in selecting a house to his taste.

The Washington *Republican* denies that any place has been selected for the trial of Davis, and says: "We are able to state positively that the time, place and manner of the trial of Jefferson Davis have not yet been decided upon. Events now passing and hereafter to transpire will have much to do with the trial of the arch conspirator."

LATE NEWS.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK CITY.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

FIREMAN'S RIOT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Another Defalcation.

GREAT STORM IN RICHMOND.

&c., &c., &c.

The Trial of Henry Wirz.

At one o'clock on Monday, the Military Commission for the trial of Henry Wirz, lately commandant of the Andersonville prison, met in the room of the Court of claims, north of the west central entrance of the United States Capitol, and was called to order by the President, Major General Lew Wallace, all the members being present with the counsel for the accused—Messrs. Hughes, Denver, Peck and Schade. At twenty-five minutes past one the prisoner was brought in, guarded by a squad of Veteran Reserves, and was seated on a settee to the right of the Commission, two of the soldiers with fixed bayonets remaining with him.

Colonel Chipman, the Judge Advocate, stated that the Commission was formed for the trial of the accused, and asked the prisoner if he had an objection to any member of the Commission.

Mr. Hughes, for the prisoner, replied that he had not any personal objection, but at the proper time he would object to the jurisdiction of the Commission, and the manner of its constitution, and would also make some special objections. If he, the prisoner, was to be tried by any military commission, he had no objection to any member of this Commission.

The members of the Court were then sworn by the Judge Advocate, who was in turn sworn by the President of the Court, General Wallace.

The official reporters, Messrs. Hays and Brown, were also sworn as reporters.

After the reading of these charges and specifications, (which occupy two closely printed columns of the *National Intelligencer*), the plea of the prisoner was called for, when his counsel asked postponement on the ground that he had only seen the charges 24 hours before, and that they had been altered—he objected to informality. The objection was overruled, but the prisoner was allowed until 12 o'clock the following day to file his plea. Judge Hughes, the counsel for the accused, then filed the following preliminary pleas:

First, on the general jurisdiction of the Court;

Second, that the accused was captured under a pledge of safe conduct on certain conditions, which he fulfilled:

Third, that he was included in the convention between Generals Johnston and Sherman.

The Commission then held a short session with closed doors, and subsequently adjourned until 12 o'clock on the 22d.

Destructive Fire in New York--The Loss $500,000.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A fire commenced at noon in the liquor store 204 South-street, and communicated to the buildings 202 and 206, and theuce to the Government bonded warehouse, 208. The flames burnt fiercely, with every indication of there being a heavy loss. A large force of police were present to protect property and prevent riots among the firemen.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New York, August 21.—The fire to-day consumed the buildings No. 204 South street, occupied by riggers and shipjoiners, and 401, 403 and 405 Water street, known as J. Hicks' United States bonded warehouse, occupied by F. W. Brampton, and heavily stored with teas and coffee. Nos. 397 and 399 Water street, occupied by Messrs. Smith & Co., dealers in copper and old iron, were also badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at over $500,000, mostly on the bonded warehouses. Three firemen were injured by falling walls.

Additional from Europe.

The Atlantic cable remains silent. Nothing additional is known, and nothing expected till the arrival of the Great Eastern, which is looked for off the Irish coast at any moment. The log of the steamer indicates that she can have experienced nothing but moderate weather. The latest tests from Valentia indicate that the fault is 1,175 miles out. But it is thought that the previous tests showing it at 1,250 miles are more likely to be correct. It was reported that the company were about to take immediate steps to replace the lost cable.

Queen Victoria had gone to Germany.

Rowdyism in the New York Fire Department ---Four Men Shot and One Killed.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The *Tribune* of this morning says that a desperate fight occurred among the firemen on Sunday morning, in the Sixth District, in which four men were shot, one killed and a number of others badly beaten.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 20.—The fleet of schooners and other vessels which put in here for harbor, all sailed hence this morning, favored with a westerly wind.

Gen. Joe Johnston, of the late Rebel army, passed through here last evening for Baltimore.

Another Defalcation in New York.

The exhumation of defalcations in New York continues. Another case, though of quite a small potato character in comparison with the late Wall street specimens of hundreds of thousands and millions engaged a portion of the Tombs Police Court's attention on Sunday. A man named Henry Singer, a bookkeeper for Messrs. Anfenanger & Co., wholesale grocers and flour dealers, of 295 Washington street was arraigned and committed on charge of having for over a year past been engaged in abstracting money from his employers in all supposed to amount to ten or twelve thousand dollars. He says he spent it among his friends. His marriage with an estimable young lady was to have taken place yesterday morning. She was present at his examination.

The Ketchum defalcation has led to the suspension of a prominent Chicago firm of brokers who had intimate financial connecions with the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co. Young Ketchum is supposed to have sailed for Cuba. On Saturday he was unanimously expelled from the New York Board of Brokers. It is reported that a reward of $10,000 has been offered for his arrest.

Severe Storm in Richmond---One Man Killed and two Wounded.

RICHMOND, Aug. 22, 7 P. M.—A storm swept over the city at 5 o'clock this afternoon, doing considerable damage to many buildings. A house on 14th, between Cary street and the river, whose walls were being re-built, was blown down and three men caught in the falling ruins. One, a negro man, was killed, another wounded badly, and a white man named Hall, severely hurt, his collar bone being broken. No other casualties ascertained—no news in the city.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.—General Butler is said to be an advocate of negro suffrage on the broad ground of "the rights of man." There is no logical inconsistency in his employment of that argument at the same time that he denies suffrage to the ladies; for it will be remembered by all who watched his administration in New Orleans, that he does not believe in the rights of *woman.*

The New Orleans *Picayune* warns the people of the North against the sensation dispatches and letters sent from the South, purporting to give the condition of affairs in that section.

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.

PHILADEPHIA, August 21.—This morning a counterfeit $50 of the United States was presented at the mint in this city. It is apparently and doubtless from a new plate, and is pronounced a dangerous *fac simile* of the genuine fifties.

The Government having ceased to give out rations to the poor whites of Charleston, the greatest distress is said to prevail.

A Texas correspondent asserts that Kirby Smith and Magruder, who are generally supposed to have made fortunes in cotton, are not worth a dime.

Brigadier General T. H. Benton is out in opposition to negro suffrage. He has been a prominent Republican. General Rice is also reported as entertaining the same views.

Crime still rages at Jeffersonville, Ind., and no one is arrested. Last Tuesday the body of a negro soldier was found in the suburbs, who had been shot through the head by some person unknown. On Monday morning another, colored soldier was found in Port Falten, pinioned to the ground with a bayonet. This crime was also committed by some person unknown.

A committee has been appointed in Richmond to make suitable preparations for the reception of President Johnson in that city, in event of his projected visit being made.

The Stereotyping of Newspapers.

Vast improvements have been made to enable the proprietors of public journals of the largest circulation to supply their readers promptly and speedily with papers. Among the more recent improvements, that of stereotyping the pages, without delay, is second to no other as it saves the face of the type, thus giving clear impressions, and enables the proprietors to print from more than one press at the same time. The process is simple and expeditious. Each page, after the type has been set and put into a form, is sent into the molding room, where experts make a mold in *papier machee* by pressing that substance on the face of the type and afterward drying the soft paper, so that it may receive hot metal upon it. This is done after the paper mold has been placed in an appropriate chamber of iron, set up vertically. The metal is poured in, the chamber is then turned down horizontally and a solid page appears attached to the paper. On being trimmed it is ready for the press. When our large editions are required, more than one set of plates may be made, so that several presses may be running at the same time, and thus, too, the hour of publication may be delayed for beyond what could have been in former years.

This beautiful and simple process of stereotyping was first patented in France and then in Great Britain, and has been used in London by the journals of large circulation. It is now used in this country by two or three journals of the largest circulation, and for several months we have been using the process with very great satisfaction, as there are many advantages arising from its adoption, when the management of it is confided to competent workmen. Mr. William Slater, who is the superintendent of the mechanical department in our establishment, shows by the clearness of our impressions, both in the Weekly and the Daily *News*, how expert he is in this new mode of stereotyping, which is a rapid process compared with that usually resorted to by stereotypers. His skill is not confined to newspaper work, but in the stereotyping of the finest book work he is equally successful.—*N. Y. News.*

SORROW AND LOVE.—It is in seasons of sorrow that love more especially roots itself as trees are best grafted in cloudy days.

PALE PASSIONS.—It is the pale passions that are the fiercest; it is the violence of the chill that gives the measure of the fever.

Appointments of Quarterly Meetings for Raleigh District—3rd Round.

Aug.	19 20,	Chapel Hill and Hillsboro', at Chapel Hill.
Sept.	2 3,	Louisburg.
	9 10,	Tar River, at Banks'.
	16 17.	Person Circuit.
	23 24,	Orange "
	30 Oct. 1,	Wake " at Rolesville.
Oct.	7 8	Raleigh.

N. F. REID, P. E.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BANK NOTES,

AND

NORTHERN EXCHANGE,

BONDS,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Deposits received.

*** City papers copy Aug 18 1w

NOTICE.

THE Committee to administer the Oath of Amnesty will meet at the Court House on the 24th, and daily thereafter until otherwise ordered, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. It is hoped the people will come forward promptly.

D. A. WICKER,
M. B. ROYSTER,
J. C. REED,

Aug. 24-2t.

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.

Aug. 24-1sep20.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

Gold and Silver in active demand at quotations.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 24, 1865.

FLOUR—family,	11 00	to	11 50
Extra Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
Superfine,	10 00	to	10 50
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound,	25	to	28
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	40	to	50
CHICKENS—(Spring,)	25	to	35
EGGS—per dozen,	40	to	50
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	25	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, por pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 20
RICE—per pound,			

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE FOR SALE,

AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,

LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two-stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug. 19-2w Agents for J. B. Littlejohn

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 16-tf

KEEP COOL

AND

COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

Rates as Low as New York Prices.

This is no fiction. Give him a call. au 8 tf

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,

FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock.
au 7 tf

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,

au 8-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(Near old County Wharf,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
au 8 tf

*** City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

DR. W. R. MILLER.
August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store,]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14.—tlst Jan.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING

MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of **Produce,** and to make purchases of **Goods and Supplies** for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
P. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug. 22 c1m

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,

and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers
Aug 18-1m*

DAILY SENTINEL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

Discription of a First Love.

FROM BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

What can be more passionate, yet tender and maidenly withal, than this description of a first love from one of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher. Let the reader compare it with Desdemona's confession of her affection for the Moor in Shakespear's Othello:

"My father oft would speak
Your worth and virtue, and as I did grow
More and more apprehensive, I did thirst
To see the man so praised; but yet all this
Was but a maiden longing, to be lost
As soon as found, till sitting in my window,
Printing my thoughts in lawn, I saw a god,
I thought, (but it was you) enter our gates:
My blood flew out, and back again as fast
As I had puffed it fourth, sucked it in
Like breath. Then was I called away in haste
To entertain you. Never was a man
Heaved from a sheep cote to a sceptre, raised
So high in thought as I. You left a kiss
Upon these lips then, which I mean to keep
From you forever: I did hear you talk
Far above singing. After you were gone
I grew acquainted with my heart, and searched
What stirred it so: alas! I found it—love."

An Irish Recruting Officer--Enlisting a Lawyer.

Well, mind yarself, now, for this is as true as gospel. It was on the 11th of May, 1839, I listed a recruit in Lublin, and put the questions to him, gave him the shillin', glory be to God, and walked him to the barracks as fine as a fiddle. Well, behold ye, now, a few days arther he was claimed as 'prentice, and so he was had up before the major, and he committed him for trial. Well, at the following 'sizes he was had up, and I was called as a witness, and the lawyer that defended him told me I did not 'list him.

"I did," says I.

"Did ye put the questions to him rightly?"—says he.

"I did," says I.

"By the vartue of your oath, now," says he, "just ax me the questions, for I don't believe you axed them."

"How do you know that?" says I, "for by this and by that you worn't by."

"None of yer business," says he; "come now, let us hear. Put the question to me," says he, and he held out his hand, and accordingly I pulled out a half crown and clapped it in his fist and then I up and axed him the questions, and he said "yes" to them all.

"Was these the same questions ye put to the prisoner?" says he.

"They wor," says I.

"Well, here's yer half crown back for ye," says he.

"I can't take it, sir," says he.

"Why not?" says he.

"Why not?" says I, "why, sure I can't take it back till ye go before a magistrate and pay the "smart money."

"You be hanged," says he. And he put the money in his pocket, and I called to his lordship on the bench for a witness that I had 'listed him. And oh, holy Biddy! but there was a roar in the court! 'Bagorra, his lordship the judge laughed till the tears ran down his face, and says he to the counselor:

"I am sorry for you, my good man, but I hope you'll get promotion soon."

Well the decision of the court being in my favor, I axes the judge av' I might take away my new recruit? And they all roared again, and the counselor got as red as a turkey cock, and as mad as a bull with the cholic; but at last he made the best he could of it, and paid up the "smart money," and I picked up my cap to leave the court; and says I to the counselor, says I—

"Don't 'list in the line next time, sir."

"What thin?" says he, snappishly.

"Oh, yer honor," says I, "stick to your rifles; that's more in your way."

Well, begorra, when I tould the story to the major, I thought he'd die; and when he'd done aughin' he bid me to keep the "smart money" for myself.

Artemus Ward's Account of his Courtship.

"Twas a carm still night in Joon. All natur was husht and nary zeffer disturbed the sarcen silens. I sot with Betsey Jane on the fense of her father's pastur. We'd been romping threw the woods, kullin' flowers and driving the woodchuck from his Nativ Lair (so to speak) with long sticks. Wall, we sot thar on the fense, a swinging two and fro, blushin' as red as Baldinville skool house when it was first painted, and lookin' very simple I make no doubt. My left arm was ockupied in ballansin myself on the fense, while my rite was wounded lovingly round her waste. I cleared my throat and tremblinly sed, 'Betsy, you're a gazelle.' It thought the air was putty fine. It evidently didn't fetch her, for she up and sed, 'You're a sheep!' Sez I, 'Betsy, I think very muchly of you!' 'I don't b'leeve a word you say—so there now, cum!' with which observation she hitched away from me. 'I wish there was windows to my sole,' sed I, 'so that you could see some of my feelins.—There's fire enuff in here,' sed I, striking my buzzum with my fist, 'to bile all the corn beef and turnips in the neighborhood.' She bowed her head down and commenst chawin the strings of her sun bonnet. 'Ah, could you know the sleeplis nites I worry threw on your account, how vittles has seized to be attraction to me, and how my limbs has shrunk up, you wouldn't dowt me. Gase on this wastin form and these 'ere sunken cheeks——.' I should have continnered on in this strane probly for some time, but I unfortnitly lost my ballunse and fell over into the pastur ker smash, tearin my close and severly damagin myself ginerally. Betsey Jane sprang to my assistance in double quick time and dragged me 4th. Then, drawin herself up to her full hite, she sed, I 'won't listen to your nonsents no longer. Jes say rite strate out what you're drivin at. If you mean gettin hitched, I'm in!" I considered that air enuff for all practical purpusses, and we proceeded immejitely to the parson's and was made 1 that very nite."

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865 appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

First—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, in connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c., in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *ex mus* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. L. PELL, Sen.

Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohi
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col COAN, 48th N Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Floyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasury.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.